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STATE BUDGET FIGURES FOR 1979

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian Sep 79 pp 56-63

/Article by MPR Minister of Finance Ts. Molom: "The State Budget of the Mongolian People's Republic"/

/Text/ Owing to the constructive labor of our people and the diverse political and organizing activity of the MPRP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia last year another new step was taken in the matter of the development of the national economy and the steady increase of the material well-being and cultural level of the workers.

The MPRP Central Committee Plenum, which examined the questions: "On the Condition and Tasks of Improving the Use of Modern Equipment in the National Economy" and "On the Drafts of the State Plan to Develop the National Economy of the MPR and the MPR State Budget for 1979," was held in December 1978. After the plenum the session of the People's Great Hural discussed the drafts of the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the MPR State Budget for 1979.

In the major and impressive speech which First Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal delivered at the plenum the results of the constructive work of the party and the Mongolian Government on implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress were thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed, the main directions of the activity of party organizations, state, public and economic organs on the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan were specified and important fundamental instructions for the further increase of production efficiency and work quality were given.

The results of the first three years of the five-year plan, which attest to the consistent implementation of the major program of the socio-economic measures called for by the decisions of the 17th party congress, were summarized at the MPRP Central Committee Plenum and the session of the People's Great Hural. In three years the capital investments in the national economy were 9 billion tugriks, which exceeds by 2 billion tugriks the total amount of capital investments of the preceding five-year plan. The fixed capital

of the national economy in 1978 increased as against 1975 1.4-fold, the national income--more than 14 percent, the foreign trade turnover--11 percent.

The outlined measures on increasing the material well-being and the cultural level of the life of the people are being successfully implemented. The monetary income of the population during the period in question increased by more than 470 million tugriks, the volume of the retail commodity turnover increased 17 percent, the budget allocations for sociocultural measures increased 20 percent. In three years nearly as much living space, including boarding schools, was placed into operation as during the entire preceding five-year plan.

The cooperation of our country with the countries of the socialist community, which is intensifying and developing from year to year, and first of all the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union were of exceptionally great importance in implementing the measures outlined by the 17th party congress. An important factor in the development of the economy and culture was the fact that the workers of our country, having responded to the decisions of the 3d (1977) MPRP Central Committee Plenum, as well as to the party slogan, which was advanced on the suggestion of Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal and which makes the appeal to value labor more and more, to protect and multiply socialist property, launched the competition for the fulfillment of the plan assignments.

At the same time at the MPRP Central Committee Plenum and the session of the People's Great Hural it was noted that serious shortcomings and bottlenecks and unexposed reserves still exist in the national economy. In this connection much attention was devoted to the questions of the efficient use of machinery and equipment, raw materials and materials, power and fuel and the increase of product quality, as well as to the tightening up of planning discipline at all levels, from top to bottom.

The conclusions and decisions of the plenum will serve as the guiding lines in all subsequent work of party, state and public organizations, enterprises and economic organizations, each labor collective and each worker.

The State Budget for 1979 was drafted on the basis of the decisions of the 17th congress, the subsequent MPRP Central Committee plena and the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR. The tasks of further developing all the sectors of the national economy and increasing the efficiency of social production and work quality are reflected in the plan and the budget.

The budget was approved in the amounts: revenues--3,772,000,000 tugriks and expenditures--3,762,000,000 tugriks. As compared with 1978 the size of the budget will increase by 9.1 percent. The revenues of the budget according to the basic directions are specified in the following amounts:

	(millions of tugriks)	
	1978	1979
	approved	approved
Receipts from state and cooperative enterprises and economic organizations.	3415.6	3744.1
Including:		
turnover tax and revenues from the difference in prices	2386.4	2609.1
revenues from profits received in the form of the net surplus, the fee for capital and fixed payments	796.1	863.6
income tax from agricultural cooperatives, state insurance revenues, receipts from timber managements, hunting, other revenues	233.1	268.3
Taxes and duties from the population	41.3	27.9

According to the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR this year it is planned to increase the gross national product by 9.1 percent and labor productivity by at least 5.2 percent, including 4.6 percent in industry, 6.8 percent in construction and 4.6 percent in motor transport.

The increase of the output-capital ratio, the more economical use of materials and raw materials, energy and fuel and the reduction of production costs are called for in the most important sectors of the national economy. In 1979 it is planned to decrease the production cost of products in industry by 1.8 percent, at state farms and fodder farms by 15 percent, the cost of construction and installation work by 3.3 percent, the operating costs in transport by 2.6 percent and the marketing costs in retail trade by not less than 1 percent.

The revenues of the state budget are calculated with allowance made for the increase of the output of products and the reduction of their production cost, which are called for by the national economic plan. The increase of the national income by 9 percent, the increase of the accumulations in the sphere of physical production by nearly 11 percent, which will make it possible to increase the budget revenues by 9.1 percent as compared with last year, are outlined in the plan for 1979.

The profit formed in the sphere of physical production will increase by 14.2 percent. Of the total amount of the profit 34.1 percent, or 447.6 million tugriks, is being left at the disposal of industrial enterprises and economic organizations, while the remainder is being paid to the budget in the form of the fee for capital, fixed payments, the net surplus and profit withholding taxes. On the basis of the increase of the fixed and working capital of economic organizations which operate according to the new system, the fee for capital will be increased by 24.3 percent as compared with last year.

The financial organs should take all steps on stepping up the monitoring of the fulfillment of the plans approved for individual sectors and enterprises and on ensuring the timely and complete receipt of all the revenues stipulated by the budget and should submit more proposals on identifying and mobilizing internal economic reserves and increasing the revenues.

The MPR State Budget is aimed at the solution of new major tasks of economic and cultural construction and at the increase of the standard of living of the people. The budget expenditures in 1979 will increase as compared with 1978 by 315.1 million tugriks, or 9.1 percent, and will comprise the following amounts:

	(millions of tugriks)		
	1978 approved	1979 approved	proportion in total amount of expenditures
Financing of national economy. . . .	1389.8	1506.7	40.1
Sociocultural measures	1480.4	1613.5	42.9
Expenditures of state administrative bodies, for national defense and other expenditures . . .	576.7	641.8	17.0

The 17th MPRP Congress and the December (1978) MPRP Central Committee Plenum set important and crucial tasks on increasing the influence of cost accounting, financial and credit levers on the increase of the efficiency of social production and the improvement of the qualitative indicators of management, as well as on seeking out internal economic reserves, strengthening the finances of the sectors of the national economy and increasing the revenues of the state, which provide the financing of the extensive program of economic development and the increase of the material and cultural level of the life of the people. In 1979 it is planned to spend 9 percent more on sociocultural measures as compared with 1978, including 45.8 percent more on the development of public education, 20.3 percent more on the development of health care, 8.9 percent more on the development of culture, art, sports and science and 25 percent more on social security and social insurance, or 403.7 million tugriks.

The further consolidation of the material base of general educational schools, the construction and expansion of 10-year and secondary schools and kindergartens, the increase of the contingent of children at boarding schools by 5,000 and the number of students at higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and vocational and technical schools by 2,200, in connection with which the expenditures will increase by 11 percent as compared with 1978, are called for.

In order to consolidate the material base of health institutions, to improve the medical assistance to the population and to increase the quality of

preventive medical care and the protection of the health of workers it is planned to increase the number of hospital beds, specialized and intersectoral hospitals and medical stations by approximately 900 places. Some 30 new paramedical stations will be opened. Along with this new combined hospitals and outpatient clinics, children's and contagious disease hospitals and nurseries will be put into operation in a number of aymags. As a result the expenditures on the financing of health care will increase by nearly 8 percent as compared with 1978.

The assets being allocated for the development of science and the consolidation of its material base will increase by 9.4 percent, while those for the financing of measures on radio broadcasting, culture and art will increase by 35.2 percent as against 1978.

For the purposes of increasing the standard of living and the material well-being of the people in conformity with the Main Directions of MPR National Economic and Cultural Development for 1976-1980 in the budget of this year provision is made for the reduction of the rates of the income tax from the wages of workers and employees. The minimum amount, which is completely exempt from the payment of income tax, will be set in the amount of 500 tugriks instead of 300 tugriks. The rate of the income tax from the wages of workers and employees in excess of 500 tugriks is being reduced on the average by 30 percent. The amounts of the benefits to invalids and to families which have lost the breadwinner are being increased on the average by 15 percent.

Starting in 1979 it is planned to implement measures on covering the members of agricultural cooperatives by the state system of social security--the size of the old-age pension presently received in conformity with the model Charter of the Agricultural Cooperative will be increased on the average by 50 percent. These measures will be financed through the state budget. In this connection the expenditures on the financing of state social security will increase by 14.4 percent as against last year.

In ensuring the timely financing of measures connected with the increase of the standard of living of the population, the financial organs should exercise everyday control so that the allocated assets would be used efficiently and with a greater benefit.

The expenditures on national economic development by means of the budget in 1979 will be 1,506,700,000 tugriks, which is 8.4 percent more than in 1978. This will make it possible to make expenditures on the reconstruction and mechanization of operating enterprises and the construction of new ones, start-up and adjustment operations and the training of skilled workers, the provision of new enterprises with working capital, to fulfill the extensive program of the further development of agriculture, to expand the output and increase the quality of industrial goods and foodstuffs for the population.

The December (1978) MPRP Central Committee Plenum devoted much attention to the further development of the sectors of agriculture, regarding its advance

as the most important statewide task. The gains made in past years, in spite of unfavorable climatic conditions, confirm in all evidence the vitality and correctness of the party policy of transforming the sector of agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy of the country.

For the purpose of strengthening the financial status of agricultural co-operatives credits in the amount of 23 million tugriks were repaid by means of assets of the budget, while the term of repayment of credits in the amount of 124.6 million tugriks was prolonged to 1986. Moreover, the procurement prices for butter were increased by 20 percent.

The provision of the conditions for the considerable and continuous increase of the production of agricultural products on the basis of the most complete utilization of agricultural equipment, the further improvement of planning and management and the mobilization of internal reserves is the main task of the development of agriculture in 1979. In conformity with this it is planned to increase the production of the gross production of agriculture by 11.2 percent, including the products of livestock breeding by 2 percent and farming by 41 percent. The task is being set of increasing the total number of cattle by not less than 2 percent. In 1979 7,900 hectares of virgin land will be developed, the sown areas will be expanded by 15,000 hectares.

The budget allocations for the development of agriculture and water management will be 25.6 percent of the amount being allocated for the financing of the national economy. Measures on the further expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture were reflected in the plan and budget for 1979. In the year being planned the amount of capital investments in agriculture by means of all sources of financing will reach 524.8 million tugriks, which will exceed by 115.9 million tugriks the level stipulated in the long-range plan and by 160 million tugriks the average annual level of the preceding five-year plan.

In conformity with the tasks on the intensification of agricultural production, the improvement of the use of lands, the increase of the number of cattle and the increase of production efficiency more than 280 million tugriks are being allocated from the budget for financing measures on the development of agriculture. Of all the assets allocated from the budget for the development of this sector, 21.3 percent will be spent on the increase of agricultural production, the civic improvement of new state farms, the increase of the procurement of fodders, the mechanization of production, the provision of livestock with heated housing, the irrigation of pastures and other measures connected with the intensification of agricultural production.

From the state budget 221 million tugriks are being allocated for veterinary preventive measures, measures on controlling the pests of pastures, the intensification of farming, the expenditures for hauling fodders, the increase of the standard of working capital, as well as on the recovery of the planned losses of some state farms and fodder farms and the covering of the difference in prices.

Along with the assets being allocated from the budget, 56.3 percent of the planned profit is being left at the disposal of agricultural organizations for the formation of an insurance fund, an economic stimulation fund and the payment of bonuses, the improvement of cultural and personal service, as well as for the expansion of production. Moreover, the agricultural cooperatives, the state farms and the fodder farms will allocate for capital investments about 160 million tugriks, of which 96 million tugriks are from internal capital, while the remainder is from long-term bank credits. The assets being allocated from the state budget for financing measures on the irrigation of pastures and the increase of the harvest and procurement of fodders will increase by 18 percent as against 1978.

In accordance with a decision of the 17th MPRP Congress steps will be taken, which are aimed at the intensification of agricultural production by means of the development of interfarm and intrafarm specialization and cooperation, the creation of specialized farms, departments and feed yards with the mechanization of production processes and advanced technology.

In this connection the optimum utilization of manpower, material and financial resources, the steady increase of production efficiency, as well as the improvement of the management of the farm are an important task of agricultural organizations.

At the session of the People's Great Hural it was emphasized that some agricultural cooperatives are violating the principles of cost accounting, are not taking steps to reduce administrative and management costs and to eliminate nonproductive losses and expenditures and are not monitoring the consumption of fodders, which is leading in some cases to the excess of expenditures over revenues. Financial and bank organs should step up the monitoring of the efficiency of the use of the assets being allocated for the development of agriculture, should increase the quality of the analysis and checks of the financial and economic activity of agricultural cooperatives and should identify the internal economic reserves available here.

Of the total amount of financing of the national economy 12.6 percent will be allocated for the further development of the sectors of industry, of that amount 12.2 percent will be allocated for the reconstruction and mechanization of operating enterprises and the construction of new ones. It is planned to use 912 million tugriks from all sources of financing for the construction, expansion and reconstruction of industrial enterprises.

In conformity with the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress industry is faced with important tasks on increasing production efficiency by means of its intensification, improving the quality of the products being produced, tightening up labor and technological discipline and increasing the personal responsibility of each work for the fulfillment of the plan assignments according to all indicators. Special attention will be devoted to the use of production capacities and fixed capital. In 1979 the output of the gross production of industry will increase by 12.1 percent, or 380 million tugriks more than in 1978. The planned industrial production volume and industrial

product mix have been specified with allowance made for the demands of trade organizations.

Great importance is being attached to the increase of product quality. In this connection it is planned to increase the output of products of the first category, in particular, to increase their proportion in the total volume of the commodity production of industry to 17 percent.

The further development of such sectors as the fuel and power, mining, construction materials, timber and wood processing, wool and textile, leather shoe and food sectors is called for.

The solution of the economic and social tasks set by the 17th party congress in many respects depends on the fulfillment of the plans of capital investments and the increase of their effectiveness. The capital investments in the national economy in 1978 increased by 18.6 percent as compared with 1977, the fixed capital increased by more than 4 billion tugriks. In December of last year the construction workers of the MPR and the USSR put into operation ahead of time the Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine, which is the largest in the world and is a symbol of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

In 1979 a large construction program will be implemented. The amount of the capital investments, which are being allocated for the further expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base of the national economy by means of all sources of financing, will be 2.6 billion tugriks. The allocations from the budget for the expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base of construction and installation organizations, the organized recruitment of workers, the increase of the standard of working capital, as well as for covering the expenditures on the start-up and adjustment work of new enterprises will increase by 5.2 percent.

The MPRP Central Committee Plenum set the task of increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, expediting the placement into operation and assimilation of new production capacities, as well increasing and improving qualitatively the fixed capital. The concentration from the beginning of the year of forces and assets at the decisive construction jobs and construction starts is one of the main tasks of the increase of the effectiveness of capital investments. In this connection about 70 percent of the capital investments will be concentrated at construction starts, 33 percent of the capital investments being allocated to the sectors of physical production will be used for the expansion and reconstruction of operating enterprises.

The amount of capital investments in the national economy in 1979 by means of internal sources--the state budget, the renovation fund, long-term bank credits and other internal assets of enterprises and organizations--will increase as against last year by 14.2 percent. Of all the capital investments 71.6 percent will be allocated for the development of the sectors of physical production and the increase of the level of their supply with equipment, while 23.3 percent will be allocated for the construction of apartment houses and social and cultural facilities.

Much attention will be devoted to the increase of the effectiveness of capital investments. It is necessary to take resolute steps to eliminate such shortcomings as the prolonging of the periods of the placement into operation of projects under construction as a result of the incomplete workload of the machines and machinery, the incomplete staffing with skilled workers and the ill-timed supply of raw materials and materials.

During economic and inspection work the bank institutions and financial organs are devoting special attention to the reduction of the above-standard uninstalled equipment present at many enterprises and construction jobs. It is necessary for the delivery of equipment to conform completely with the approved construction period.

Construction organizations have great reserves, the mobilization of which will help to improve the economic indicators, to fulfill and overfulfill the assignments on the profit and the obligations to the budget. At the session of the People's Great Hural it was emphasized that the task of improving construction in many respects depends on the quality of construction work. Much capital, effort and time are being spent on redoing poorly performed construction work due to the irresponsibility of some construction workers. All this requires the stepping up of the monitoring on the part of ministries, departments, bank institutions and financial organs of the correctness and effectiveness of the enormous amount of capital being allocated for capital investments.

The improvement of the management of the national economy and the extensive adoption of the new methods of planning and economic stimulation, it was indicated at the 17th MPRP Congress, are one of the main reserves for the successful fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In recent years many industrial enterprises have been converted to the new system of planning and economic stimulation. At present the enterprises operating according to the new system provide three-fourths of the industrial production.

Such urgent questions as the economy of state assets and their expenditures for a specific purpose within the limits of the approved norms and standards, the filling up of the workload of workers, the increase of their responsibility and discipline and the utmost reduction of superfluous links by the gradual improvement of the structure and organization of the management machinery are at the center of attention of our party, state and public organizations.

In 1979 MPR foreign economic ties with the CEMA member countries are being expanded and developed in conformity with the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. The foreign trade turnover of our country will increase during the year being planned by 6.5 percent, including a 13.9 percent increase in exports. In foreign trade, as before, trade with the fraternal socialist countries will occupy the main place.

The diverse economic assistance being given by the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, is of decisive importance in the implementation

of the measures being outlined on the expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base of all the sectors of the national economy and culture. In 1979 54 percent of the entire amount of construction and installation work will be performed by the forces of the Soviet construction organizations operating in our country.

With the technical and economic assistance of other CEMA member countries work is being carried out on the expansion, modernization and construction of more than 20 industrial and agricultural projects. The most important task of the corresponding ministries and departments is the timely placement into operation of construction projects, the rapid and complete assimilation of their production capacities and the improvement of the skills of engineering and technical personnel and workers by on-the-job training with specialists from the fraternal countries.

The successful fulfillment of the plan of national economic development and the state budget for 1979 according to all the qualitative and quantitative indicators is creating the conditions for the successful solution of the socio-economic tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, which were set forth by the 17th MPRP Congress. There is no doubt that the party, state and public organizations and the workers of the entire country, by creatively implementing the decisions of the 3d and 4th MPRP Central Committee Plena, by launching on an extensive scale the socialist competition in all sections of work and by utilizing advanced know-how, will ensure the fulfillment of the 1979 plan assignments.

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AUXILIARY DEFENSE ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 79 signed to press 12 May 79
pp 36-37

/Article by Lieutenant General J. Jamivan, chairman of the Central Council of the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association: "The MPR Auxiliary Defence Association Is 50 Years Old"

/Text/ The MPR Auxiliary Defense Association greeted its 50th anniversary united around of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and its Central Committee, in an atmosphere of national enthusiasm in the drive to achieve high indicators in the fulfillment of the tasks of the fourth year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The workers of Mongolia, by persistently and purposefully implementing the historic decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress and relying on the fraternal assistance of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, are dynamically developing all the sectors of the economy, science and culture. In the past three years alone our national income rose 14.4 percent, while the fixed capital of the national economy as compared with 1975 increased 1.4-fold. The monetary income of the population of the republic increased 17.6 percent.

In successfully completing the material and technical base of socialism and steadily pursuing a peace-loving Leninist policy, our People's Revolutionary Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal are constantly taking into account the fact that the reactionary imperialist forces are hindering in every possible way the process of international detente and are continuing the arms race.

The current rulers of China especially stand out in this unseemly field. Taking advantage of the connivance and the secret support on the part of the opponents of detente, they launched armed aggression against socialist Vietnam. The bloody atrocities of the Chinese aggressors, their barbaric destruction of cultural valuables and the open aspiration for pillaging and violence exposed to the entire world the real character of the Beijing rulers and cast a shadow on the honor and dignity of all the Chinese people.

After being crushingly repulsed on the Vietnamese land, the Chinese aggressors were forced to announce the withdrawal of their troops from the occupied territory. However, all the subsequent steps of the PRC Government, its efforts in strengthening the alliance with the United States and Japan, the reluctance to restore good-neighbor relations with socialist Vietnam and the stirring up of tension in Southeast Asia attest that it has not renounced its great power expansionist aspirations.

Guided by the teachings of V. I. Lenin about the national nature of the matter of defending the socialist homeland and remembering his behest that "no revolution is worth something only if it can be defended, the workers of Mongolia headed by the People's Revolutionary Party see their patriotic and international duty in constantly and comprehensively strengthening the power of their state and its defense might.

In the MPRP Program it is indicated that the party will always take care of the education of the workers in the spirit of vigilance toward any intrigues of the imperialists, in the spirit of the willingness to defend with arms in hand the socialist homeland and the community of socialist countries. This program directive also determines the main task of our Auxiliary Defense Association, which now unites in its ranks about 300,000 people, more than 3,000 primary organizations and local councils of the Auxiliary Defense Association.

Founded in 1929 by a decision of the MPRP Central Committee, our defense association, which during those years was called the Council of Defense of the Country, has covered in the past half century a glorious path in the matter of the education and military training of young people, their preparation for defending the homeland and the development of the national economy and culture of the country. In the greeting of the MPRP Central Committee to the First Congress of the Central Council of the Auxiliary Defense Association it was stated that our defense association is the embodiment of Lenin's ideas on the defense of the revolutionary gains of the people.

During the 50 years of its existence the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association has always striven and is now striving to make extensive use of the work experience of the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces and the other fraternal defense societies. First of all this pertains to questions of the efficient, continuous and flexible management of local and primary organizations, the increase of the quality and effectiveness of military patriotic training, educational and sports work among young people.

In the matter of the military patriotic and international training of the workers, especially young people, the organizations of the Auxiliary Defense Association use various forms and methods. They are represented most completely in the traditional months of defense work and months of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which on the basis of a decree of the MPRP Central Committee are held annually throughout the country.

Take, for example, the latest, the 14th month of defense work, which was held from 15 February to 15 March of this year. Its first 10-day period was dedicated to the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, to their contribution to the cause of defending the freedom and independence of the MPR, as well as to the problems being solved by the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces. Extensive mass propaganda work on explaining the steps being taken by the MPRP and the republic government to consolidate the defensive capability of the MPR was organized during the second 10-day period. The third 10-day period was dedicated to the Mongolian People's Army and to the promotion of its military path, the traditions of friendship, fraternity and cooperation of Soviet and Mongolian soldiers.

All institutions of culture and art take an active part in conducting the months. Movie theaters, concert halls, palaces of culture and clubs organize entertainment measures on military patriotic themes.

The Central Council of the Auxiliary Defense Association sends to the aymags agitation brigades which are made up of veterans of the revolutionary struggle and the army, experienced lecturers, figures of art and leading experts in technical and applied military types of sports. Similar agitation brigades are sent by the aymag councils of the Auxiliary Defense Association for military patriotic work in the somons. In recent times Soviet specialists working in the MPR have been included in these brigades.

Days of Defense Work, demonstrations and competitions in technical and applied military types of sports are held everywhere during the months. School children and young workers participate in paramilitary games locally, in inspections of drills, in short forced marches, in competitions for taking a mountain top, in contests in motorcycle figure driving for the prize of Hero of the MPR Ayush, in voluntary Saturdays and special labor efforts, which are dedicated to heroes of the MPR and the USSR.

Under the guidance of veterans the young people make tours of sites of Mongolian-Soviet glory, place wreaths at the foot of monuments of Mongolian and Soviet soldiers and visit military units of the Mongolian People's Army. Students of higher educational institutions hold applied science conferences on questions of military patriotic and international education.

We are trying to see to it that the promotion of defense tasks is closely coordinated locally with the course of fulfillment of the production assignments by the collectives. Special work efforts of the highest labor productivity named after G. K. Zhukov, K. K. Rokossovskiy and I. A. Pliyev, shifts in honor of the anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces and so on are being held at industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, at construction projects and in transportation, at institutions and in the sphere of personal services.

Borrowing and utilizing with allowance made for local conditions the rich experience of the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces, the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association is constantly enriching the arsenal of

effective forms and methods of the military patriotic education of the workers. Thus, soon after the friendly visit to Mongolia of a delegation of the Central Committee of the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces headed by Lieutenant General V. V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces, we introduced in the syllabus of the 5th-10th grades of general educational schools lessons in courage. Detachments of pathfinders of the national feat were set up in many aymags, meetings of young people with veterans of the revolution and the battles at Halhin gol have begun to be held regularly at enterprises and schools.

The trip to the USSR of representatives of the aymag and city councils of the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association to share work experience also provided us with much that was useful.

The intensive adoption in the national economy of the latest achievements of science and technology, the industrialization and automation of production and the mechanization of agriculture are impossible without the extensive training of a skilled labor force. The training of young people in mass technical specialties, which are of applied military importance, is entrusted in our country to the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association. In the past four years alone 14,500 drivers, tractor drivers and other specialists have been trained at the educational centers and schools, which were set up with the assistance of the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces and other fraternal defense societies.

The Central Flying Club of the Auxiliary Defense Association is playing an important role in training pilots and aircraft technicians without leave from work for MPR civil aviation. It also trains sports parachutists, who subsequently perform responsible tasks on putting out forest fires and helping livestock breedings during natural disasters.

The future pilots are taught and trained using the examples of the feats of arms of Soviet pilots, including the great friend of the Mongolian people, three times Hero of the Soviet Union Air Force Marshal A. I. Pokryshin, the chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces.

The following example attests to the quality of the training of specialists for the national economy: in the best brigade of million-kilometer drivers in the MPR, which fulfilled the plan assignment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in three years, 86 percent of the drivers are graduates of the driving school of the Auxiliary Defense Association.

In the MPRP Program it is indicated that our young people should be trained in the spirit of communist morality, should be mentally and physically developed and prepared to overcome any difficulties and ordeals. Technical and applied types of military sports play an important role in forming such qualities in young people. They began to be developed extensively in Mongolia in 1955 owing to the assistance of the USSR Voluntary Society for

Cooperation With the Armed Forces. For example, the emergence of motorcycling in the MPR is inseparably connected with the name of the USSR expert in the sport, A. N. Piskarev, who worked in our country as an advisor of the Republic Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. He personally organized the first motorcycle section, held theory classes, trained our first motorcycle racers and organized the first cross-country motorcycle races.

The same thing can be said about car racing, ham radio and parachuting. The fraternal defense societies also gave us much assistance in creating and consolidating the material and technical base of sports clubs.

Such types of sports as rifle shooting, car and motorcycle racing, parachuting, ham radio and model making, which are now being cultivated in the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association, enjoy enormous popularity in our country. The competitions in them attract no fewer fans than traditional horse racing, national wrestling or archery, which have been revered from time immemorial by our people.

The central clubs, as well as the sections attached to the local councils of the Auxiliary Defense Association are engaged in the promotion and development of technical sports in our country. At present there are about 7,000 sports experts, rated sportsmen and referees in technical and applied military types of sports among the members of our association. Right now they are preparing insistently for appearances at the 22d Olympics in Moscow in 1980 and are achieving high steady results at domestic and international meets.

It is significant that the year of the 50th anniversary of the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association coincided with the celebration of the most important event for the Mongolian people--the 40th anniversary of the victory of Soviet-Mongolian troops over the elite units of imperialist Japan in the region of the Halhin gol River. In the decree of the MPRP Central Committee on the preparation for the celebration of this historical date it is stated that "The heroic feat of the Soviet-Mongolian troops in the battle against the hated enemy, their unparalleled gallantry and courage serve as an unfading symbol of the indestructible friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armed forces."

On the basis of this decree the extensive promotion of the historical importance of the victory in the region of the Halhin gol River was carried out throughout our country, monuments to Soviet and Mongolian soldiers were erected and restored and the Museum of Soviet-Mongolian Battle Glory was opened.

In honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory at the Halhin gol River and the 50th anniversary of our defense association the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces and the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association have outlined a large number of joint military patriotic measures. One of them is the 7,000-km Friendship Motor Race over the route of Ulan-Ude - Ulaanbaatar-Halhin gol-Choybalsan - Ulan-Ude.

During this motor race 40 percent of the MPR population listened to reports and lectures on the indestructible Soviet-Mongolian battle and labor fraternity, on the historical importance of the victories won in Mongolia in 1921, 1939 and 1945 and on the glorious traditions of the Soviet and Mongolian armed forces, which for 58 years have been standing guard together over the socialist achievements of the Mongolian people.

In meeting the 50th anniversary of the MPR Auxiliary Defense Association, its workers, active members and athletes along with the workers of our country are preparing to mark this date with new achievements in all areas of the life of our people and to make a worthy contribution to the cause of consolidating the might of the countries of the socialist community.

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CMEA COOPERATION IS MPR DEVELOPMENT

Moscow *AVITATOR* in Russian No 12, Jun 78 pp 50-52

[Article by V. Strel'tsov: "The Effectiveness of Fraternal Relations"]

[Text] The 50th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal People's Revolution in Mongolia is being celebrated in July. The workers of the MPR under the guidance of their People's Revolutionary Party, the party of communists, have completed the transition from feudalism to a socialist society. People's Mongolia is advancing confidently in all areas of the economy, culture and public life.

The fraternal relations of the MPRF and the Mongolian People's Republic with the CPSU, the Soviet Union, the other fraternal parties and socialist states are constantly growing stronger and being expanded. The development of this cooperation proceeded especially productively during the period after the MPR joined CMEA in 1962. Active participation in the work of CMEA is giving Mongolia—a country which has rich natural resources, but which for the present is industrially less developed—an opportunity to utilize more completely the advantages of the socialist division of labor and to speed up the rate of development of the national economy. In 1961-1978 the production of the MPR gross national product rose 2.7-fold, the production of the national income rose 2.1-fold, the fixed capital of the national economy increased 4.9-fold, including a 7.8-fold increase of the fixed capital of industry. The gross production of industry rose 5.4-fold, that of agriculture rose 1.4-fold. The real income of the population and the retail commodity turnover increased threefold.

At present in the country a plan of the main directions of the development of the country for the period up to 1990 is being drafted. The Mongolian friends are setting as a goal the development of the optimum national economic complex which includes a structure of the main sectors, which would ensure their dynamic and interconnected development and in the end would lead to the achievement of the highest social productivity of labor. Here the main forces and assets will be concentrated on the development of the sectors for which there exist the most favorable natural and economic conditions. Among them are agriculture, light and the food industries, the fuel, power and mining industries.

The share of industry in the MPR gross national product is now 40 percent. At present, just as much is produced in 1.5 months as the country produced in all of 1940. In 1971-1978 alone MPR industrial production increased 84 percent.

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Mongolia. It provides about two-fifths of the national income and up to four-fifths of the export resources of the country. In 1960-1977 the capital-labor ratio of agriculture increased 4.2-fold, while the power worker-ratio increased 3.9-fold. The extensive development of virgin lands began in 1959. And now farming already provides approximately one-fifth of the gross production of agriculture. During the current five-year plan another 230 million hectares of virgin land should be developed.

The 32d CEMA Session, which was held in Budapest in June 1978, emphasized "the need to take into account in every possible way when implementing the long-range goal programs the tasks of constantly bringing closer and equalizing the levels of economic development of the CEMA member countries, to give support and assistance in expediting the development and increasing the efficiency of the economy of the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic."

The progress of the fulfillment of the measures of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration, which are aimed at the development of the MPR economy and the increase of its efficiency, was examined at the 87th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee (Ulaanbaatar, September 1978). It was emphasized that the extensive internationalistic assistance of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries, which is being given to Mongolia on a bilateral and multilateral basis, is playing an important role in expediting the development of the national economy and culture and the building of socialism in the MPR. The fraternal countries have given the MPR substantial assistance in building a number of large industrial, agricultural, scientific research, cultural and general facilities, in performing geological prospecting and in training the national labor force.

/MPR relations with the Soviet Union are the most developed and diverse/ [in boldface]. In speaking about Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed: "During the entire history of Soviet-Mongolian friendship, and Mongolia is the oldest friend of the Soviet Union, our relations have always remained truly cordial, sincere and fraternal. We can rightfully be proud of this."

In the past 10 years with the assistance of the Soviet Union about 480 very important national economic facilities have been built in the MPR, which account for more than 40 percent of the gross industrial production of the republic, including 90 percent of the electric power and 80 percent of the mined coal. Some 15 state farms and other farms and 16 mechanized dairy farms were built, a mixed fodder industry was established, 27 million hectares of pastures were irrigated.

Nearly 250 more facilities are being built during the current five-year plan.

/The pride of Mongolian industry is the Soviet-Mongolian Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine/ /in boldface/, whose first section, which is designed for processing 4 million tons of copper and molybdenum ore a year, was put into operation in December of last year. In the words of the famous Mongolian writer, MPR State Prize winner L. Tudeb, at Erdenet, which in translation means "treasure," there are three priceless riches: copper and molybdenum, the hands of the working man, which mine it, and fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

Erdenet was designed by about 40 Soviet specialized design, surveying and scientific research organizations, more than 400 Soviet enterprises supply complete sets of equipment and machinery. Hero of Socialist Labor excavator operator P. S. Ivanchenko, leader of a brigade of installers Yu. M. Glushin, delegate of the 17th MPRP Congress and leader of a brigade of construction workers N. Ochirbat, deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural and driver B. Baldandorj and others worked side by side in the international brigades of Erdenet.

At the combine a new socialist city arose, a railroad and a highway, complex hydraulic structures and other production facilities were built. Furnished with modern Soviet equipment, the enterprise has a high level of automation of the production processes, which are computer controlled. After the completion of the construction the capacity of the combine will increase fourfold. According to its technical and economic indicators, the level of mechanization and automation of the extraction and processing of raw materials the industrial complex at Erdenet will be on the same level as the largest combines of nonferrous metallurgy.

The Mongolian-Soviet Mongolsovtvetmet Production Association, which was founded in 1973 for the joint working of deposits of fluorspar and nonferrous metals, is operating successfully. A council operating on the principle of parity heads the association. The plans of the association are impressive: by 1980 the mining of fluorspar will more than double as compared with 1975 and will be 500,000 tons. The operating mines will be expanded and renovated, new enterprises will be built.

/Mongolian specialists along with their Soviet colleagues have drafted a general plan of MPR power supply, which is intended for up to 1985/ /in bold-face/. The building of two 380-km high-voltage electric power transmission lines, the increase of the capacity of operating electric power stations and the building of new ones will be the first stage of this long-range program. As a result the per capita generation of electric power in the republic will increase approximately fivefold.

The mighty Baga nuur Coal Pit, which is being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, is called upon to play an important role in solving the fuel and energy problem of Mongolia. Its first section, which is designed for

the mining of 2 million tons of coal a year, will be put into operation by the end of the current five-year plan.

Of the projects of light industry, in the construction of which the Soviet Union is participating, it is necessary to mention the knitted wear factory in Ulaanbaatar for the production of 1 million items a year and the large rug factory in Erdenet, which will make it possible to nearly double the output of rugs in the country.

Stable communications are of particular importance for Mongolia with its immense expanses. The placement into operation of the Ulaanbaatar-Olgii radio relay line, which is being built with USSR assistance and is almost 2,000 km long, will enable the residents of seven aymags of the republic and the city of Erdenet to watch national television broadcasts and will ensure the steady reception of radio stations, as well as telephone communications over 300 channels.

/Joint scientific research has assumed a great scope/ /in boldface/. For example, the combined Mongolian-Soviet biological expedition, in which more than 30 scientific institutions of the MPR and the USSR are participating, in 8 field seasons has investigated all the climate zones of Mongolia. Scholars have drawn up recommendations for the development of farming and grazing farming, have developed large-scale maps of vegetation and microclimatic conditions and organized the first botanical garden in the MPR.

/A new effective form of cooperation is the establishment of direct contacts between Soviet and Mongolian ministries and departments/ /in boldface/. Life has shown that such contacts make it possible to shorten the period of the assimilation of the enterprises built in the MPR with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the training of a skilled national labor force for them and to introduce more rapidly the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Strong friendly ties also link many production collectives of the two countries--plants and factories, collective farms and agricultural cooperatives, state farms and state economies, scientific research and design institutes. The extensive and constant exchange of know-how, scientific and technical information and specialists has been organized between them.

/The CEMA member countries and first of all the Soviet Union, which accounts for more than 80 percent of the foreign trade turnover of the country, occupy a leading place in MPR foreign trade/ /in boldface/. MPR import needs for machinery and technological equipment are met almost entirely by deliveries from the USSR. In turn the MPR along with the traditional shipments of meat, wool and other livestock products exports to the USSR copper and molybdenum concentrates, fluorspar, tin and items of light industry. In the period since 1970 the volume of MPR export shipments to the Soviet Union has increased more than 2.5-fold. The MPR foreign trade turnover with CEMA member countries has increased more than threefold as compared with 1960.

/Along with the Soviet Union other CEMA member countries are giving fraternal Mongolia much assistance/ /in boldface/. A national center of scientific and

technical information is being set up and 11 different laboratories are being built with their assistance. About 180 pressing scientific problems are being worked out jointly with scientists from the fraternal countries at the scientific research institutes of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

In recent years Mongolian geologists in cooperation with their colleagues from the fraternal countries have prospected a number of large deposits of copper, molybdenum, zinc, tin, gold, tungsten, fluor spar, coal and phosphorites. The international geological expedition set up in 1976 by the CEMA countries is giving important assistance to the comprehensive geological study of Mongolia.

With the assistance of the CSSR a set of enterprises of the leather shoe industry was set up in the MPR, the GDR gave assistance in the construction of a rug factory and the renovation of a meat combine, Bulgaria gave assistance in the building of a sheepskin factory, greenhouse managements and vegetable farms, Hungary and Poland gave assistance in the building of wells and enterprises of the construction industry.

MPR participation in CEMA activity, First Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Yu. Tsedenbal noted, is enabling it "to set and successfully solve major tasks which are aimed at the further development of its productive forces and the steady increase of the well-being of the workers."

The MPRP sees the fulfillment of these tasks on the paths of the maximum mobilization of internal efforts and resources, as well as the complete utilization of the potentials and advantages of the international socialist division of labor, the all-round cooperation, mutual assistance and economic integration of the socialist states.

Having joined in the competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of CEMA under the motto "The Orders of Friends on Time and With Excellent Quality," of which the workers of the Abte-BADZ Association were the initiator, the collective of the Mongolsovtvetmet Association assumed the obligation to fulfill ahead of time the shipments of export products to the Soviet Union. Many production collectives of Mongolia are following its example. The international relations of the MPR are growing stronger, the inviolable Soviet-Mongolian friendship is being strengthened.

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CEMA COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF MPR FOOD INDUSTRY

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 3, 1979 pp 80-81

/Article by MPR Deputy Minister of Light and Food Industry Namhayn Sumiyaa: "Development of the MPR Food Industry With the Assistance of the Fraternal Countries"/

/Text/ As a result of the consistent measures being implemented by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the MPR Government for the purpose of steadily increasing the industrial potential of the country, the food industry has become one of the major sectors of the national economy with a developed material and technical base and a high level of the organization of labor.

Since the first days of the victory of the People's revolution steps have been taken to provide the people with food products. Capacities have been developed in the milling and baking industry, in the production of confectionary items and so on. In the 1940's the production of sausage and animal oil was organized.

During the years of the First Five-Year Plan (1948-1952) new products were put into production: barley flour, nut oil, vinegar, ice cream, and others. During this period two times more oil, 1.5 times more sausage, caramel and jam and so on were obtained.

In subsequent years the improvement and expansion of the operating capacities continued. The modernization of the meat combine and soap-making factory in Ulaanbaatar was carried out, more than 120 butter-making shops were set up, work on the mechanization of production capacities was performed. The production of meat, sausage, flour and confectionary items, bread and other products increased.

In the late 1950's, in accordance with a decision of the MPR Government, the development of virgin lands was begun on the territory of the republic, which led to the substantial increase of grain production. New milling combines were built, the output of flour from domestic grain increased. The

amount of capital investments in the modernization and expansion of enterprises was 308.8 million tugriks.

The assistance of the Soviet Union played an important role in the development of the sector. With its economic and technical assistance a confectionary factory with a capacity of 5,000 tons, a mechanized bakery with a capacity of 50 tons, a dairy plant and other projects were put into operation in Ulaanbaatar. As a result in 1965 the output of the food industry as compared with 1940 increased 10.7-fold, while the number of workers increased 3-fold. In the total industrial production volume of the country the proportion of the sector was 31.8 percent.

The year 1962 was marked by the admission of the MPR to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This gave new impetus to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Since that time our republic has been participating actively in the work of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Food Industry and its working bodies.

In past years such important economic, scientific and technical problems as the designing of similar works, the establishment of uniform methods of monitoring the quality of food products, the use of refrigeration and transportation equipment, which was manufactured in the CEMA member countries, and the improvement of the conditions of the transportation and storage of food products have been solved by the joint efforts of the fraternal countries. Scientifically sound rates of the per capita consumption of food products depending on their nutritive value are being introduced.

The 21st and 22d meetings of the Permanent Commission were held in the Mongolian People's Republic, exhibitions of models of modern containers, packaging and new food products, which are produced and used in the fraternal socialist countries, have been organized.

Cooperation within CEMA is playing an ever increasing role in the development of our food industry. In recent years a large number of enterprises, which are of great national economic importance, have been built and put into operation with the assistance of the fraternal countries.

With the technical assistance of the Soviet Union in 1971-1974 food combines were built in Darhan and Choybalsan, a beer and liqueur combine was built in Ulaanbaatar, the alcohol, starch and molasses combine in Dzun Har was modernized. With the participation of the German Democratic Republic a meat combine was put into operation in Ulaanbaatar, with the participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria a meat combine was put into operation in Choybalsan. The Hungarian People's Republic helped us to build a meat combine in Darhan. The Polish People's Republic gave considerable assistance. With its help capacities for the production of alcohol were put into operation in Ulaanbaatar and Harhorin.

All this made it possible last year to produce food products worth more than 600 million tugriks, or 18.5-fold more than in 1940. In the past five

years the average annual increase of the production volumes in the sector reached 13 percent, while the share of the food industry in exports reached about 20 percent.

Today the food industry workers of our country supply to the world market about 30 descriptions of products, including meat and meat items, canned goods, fish, alcohol, beer and others.

In recent times the quality of the goods being produced has increased considerably. According to the results of the certification in 1975 97.3 percent of the food products were assigned to the first and second quality categories, and some types of canned meats and two types of vodka received gold medals at the Leipzig, Plovdiv and Zagreb trade fairs.

An experimental research center was set up in the system of our ministry for the proper solution of the most complex questions of equipment and technology, as well as the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.

The ministry is devoting much attention to the training of personnel. The fraternal countries are giving them much assistance in this. At present about 1,300 engineering and technical personnel work in the sector. More than 130 young Mongolian men and women are studying at higher educational institutions of other CEMA member countries. Each year up to 150 meat industry workers go to Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR to study advanced know-how and to obtain production skills.

The establishment of direct contacts between the MPR Ministry of Light and Food Industry and the corresponding sectorial ministries of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and the USSR made it possible to solve cardinal problems of the development of the sector and to introduce in production the rich experience and scientific and technical achievements of the fraternal countries.

For the purposes of effectively using the assistance being given by the countries of the community it is planned to increase the cooperation and step up the participation of the MPR in the activity of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Food Industry. Along with this bilateral contacts are being intensified. A plan of direct cooperation between the MPR Ministry of Light and Food Industry, on the one hand, and the USSR ministries of the food industry and the meat and dairy industry, on the other, up to 1990 has already been adopted. In the near future it is planned to draft the same kind of plans with the corresponding ministries of other socialist countries.

The 17th MPRP Congress set serious tasks on ensuring a high rate of development of the food industry in 1976-1980. It is envisaged to achieve an increase in the gross production of the sector of 37-40 percent, including bread and flour items--16-30 percent, macaroni items--27-29 percent, dairy products--38-40 percent, to increase the production of meat and to take steps to use more completely the byproducts of cattle slaughtering.

The dynamics of the main economic indicators of the sector are characterized by the following data: in 1980 as compared with 1970 the production of products will increase 2.3-fold, the sales volume--2.8-fold, labor productivity--1.6-fold, the profit--3.3-fold.

For the purposes of better supplying the workers with meat products and further improving the material and technical base of the processing enterprises in the aymag centers, the construction of meat combines with a capacity of 5 to 15 tons per shift has begun with the assistance of the fraternal countries.

In the next few years with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union it is also planned to build a dairy combine and a bread and confectionary combine in Ulaanbaatar and a food combine in Erdenet.

Measures have been elaborated on the increase of the production of food products up to 1990 by means of the construction of standard aymag food combines, the organization at them of shops for processing wild fruits, berries, mushrooms and nuts, as well as bottling mineral waters. The production of nonalcoholic beverages is being expanded.

In conformity with the MPRP Program and the decisions of the 17th party congress, as well as the Comprehensive Program of the Further Intensification and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration, the mechanization and automation of production, the introduction of new equipment and the technology of the complete processing of agricultural raw materials, the development of new highly valuable food products and the use of modern types of containers and packaging will be continued at the enterprises of the food industry. All this will require the implementation of complex technical and organizational measures, in which we will be helped by the rich experience of the fraternal countries, which is being creatively applied and utilized at the enterprises of our republic.

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MPR PASSES RESOLUTION HAILING 33D CEMA SESSION RESULTS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0536 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers heard a report by J. Batmonh, head of the MPR delegation, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the results of the 33d CEMA session held from 26 to 28 June this year in Moscow and adopted a resolution.

The resolution notes that the 33d Council session was a significant event in the life of peoples of the socialist community countries.

The 33d CEMA session summed up CEMA's glorious achievements during the past 30 years and solved some important questions on further development of socialist economic integration and improvement of interaction among the fraternal CEMA member countries.

This was clearly expressed in the greetings from comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from leaders of other fraternal communist and workers parties and states of CEMA member countries, in the addresses by heads of governments of these countries and in other documents of the council session.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers note with profound satisfaction that the council session justly and highly appraised the outstanding contribution the great Soviet Union--the standard bearer and trail blazer in the building of a new society and the pioneer of socialism and communism--has made and is making to the cause of creating and all-round strengthening of the world socialist community and strengthening peace and international security.

The CEMA session especially stressed the outstanding contribution made by the CPSU and the Soviet Union toward the signing of a treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive arms.

The fundamental benefits of real socialism and of international relations of a new kind have been manifested by the practical results of the steady development of fraternal cooperation among socialist countries within the CEMA framework.

CEMA's 30-year experience provides a convincing example of equality, voluntariness, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and mutual assistance among its participants.

The resolution states: The historic successes achieved as a result of expanding mutual cooperation among CEMA member countries in socialist and communist construction convincingly prove that the socialist community has become the most dynamic and most stable and progressive economic force in the world.

The main content of the mutual cooperation among CEMA member countries and of the council's activities at the present stage is expanded implementation of the complex program and long-term special purpose cooperation programs for CEMA member countries aimed at further deepening the objective historic process of all-round convergence of the fraternal countries and further developing the economic strength of the socialist community countries, individually as well as collectively. CEMA is like a window which looks to the bright communist future of a single family of peoples from different continents.

The 33d CEMA session's adoption of long-term special purpose cooperation programs for CEMA member countries to insure fulfillment of consumer goods needs and development of transportation facilities is a major step in the process of integration. Practical realization of the long-term special purpose cooperation programs will promote solution of key national economic problems of CEMA member countries and help raise the living standards of peoples in these countries.

The present session, like preceding ones, devoted special attention to rendering cooperation to the less developed countries of CEMA in stepping up the development and raising the effectiveness of their economies. The session decided to apply to the SRV the principal provisions of the complex program of socialist economic integration regarding special measures for speeding up development of the national economy.

The explanation regarding the council statutes introduced at the 33d session will further improve CEMA activities.

Participation in the jubilee session by delegations of some friendly countries which are not CEMA members and by representatives of international organizations as well as the session's decision on the question of participation by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in CEMA activities as an observer was new proof of CEMA's growing international authority, and once more confirmed the principled course of fraternal parties and governments of the CEMA member countries toward developing broad and equal cooperation with all countries in the cause of strengthening peace and friendship among peoples.

The 33d CEMA session and the statement on CEMA's 30th anniversary it adopted demonstrated with new force the unanimous resolve of the CEMA member countries to continue to expand and deepen all-round economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and develop the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries in the interests of every state individually and of all CEMA member countries as a whole, in the interests of socialist and communist construction, strengthening the might and cohesion of the socialist community and insuring durable peace on earth.

The resolution stresses: The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government, loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, regard further strengthening of friendship and all-round convergence and consolidation with the fraternal socialist countries and, first of all, with the great Soviet Union as their main foreign policy task.

In approving the activities of the MPR delegation headed by comrade J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers at the 33d CEMA session, the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers assigned our country's competent organs concerned to adopt necessary measures for realizing the MPR's obligations ensuing from the decisions of the 33d CEMA session and the long-term special purpose cooperation programs of CEMA member countries unanimously adopted at the session.

CSO: 4101

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET PROTOCOL SIGNED IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct--A protocol on cooperation between the construction and architecture commission of the MPR Council of Ministers and the USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture (Gosgrazhdanstroy) for the 1980-81 period was signed here today. The protocol was signed by S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Construction and Architecture Commission of the MPR Council of Ministers, and S. G. Zmeul, first deputy chairman of USSR Gosgrazhdanstroy.

The protocol signing was attended by D. Maydar, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

CSO: 4101

'MONTSAME' COMMENTATOR ON U.S. DEPLOYING MISSILES IN WEST EUROPE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1822 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME)--Washington's malicious purpose in deploying cruise missiles and "Pershing-2" nuclear missiles on West European territory at the time when the urgent wishes of peace-loving people of the world are linked to the historic Soviet peace initiative which is aimed at bridling the arms race, evokes the deep condemnation of the Mongolian public, a MONTSAME commentator writes.

It is an eloquent testimony to the hypocrisy of U.S. ruling circles who in words fan the myth of an imaginary "Soviet threat" while in deeds intensify their military presence in Europe and lay the burden of military expenditures on the shoulders of the working people, the commentary notes.

CSO: 4101

'UNEN' EDITORIAL SUPPORTS NEW SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

[Lianbaatar MONTANE in Russian (SOL) (M) 16 Oct 79 (N)]

[Excerpt] Lianbaatar, 17 Oct. (MONTANE)--(UNEN, organ of the MPR Central Committee and the MPR government, today carries an editorial devoted to the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by L. I. Brezhnev.

The new Soviet initiatives in the field of military detente have been dictated by deep concern for the fate of peace and detente. "In Europe," L. I. Brezhnev said, "as well as in all other areas of our planet, we want peace, durable peace. This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy, its backbone. We are pursuing this policy consistently and unwaveringly."

The new Soviet initiatives contain a graphic example of the consistency and the principled nature with which the Soviet Union pursues the strategy of peace, which has its origin in Lenin's decree on peace, and with what deep optimism it implements the program of peace put forward at the 24th party Congress and developed at the 25th CPSU Congress.

The new Soviet proposals put forward by L. I. Brezhnev look especially topical and significant against the background of military psychosis fanned by the Western propaganda machine and certain influential circles of imperialist powers. Against the background of new military preparations in the NATO camp, particularly dangerous are the plans nurtured by the United States and NATO to deploy new types of American intermediate rockets and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in the territory of Western Europe. The question is not about defensive weapons as the West attempts to present it, but about offensive, strategic arms aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist states which, if they are deployed in Western Europe, will sharply change the established strategic military balance between the West and East. Implementation of these plans is fraught with serious threats not only to the cause of detente but to the cause of peace in general. Implementation of these plans, which are enhanced by the hysterical and slanderous campaign of fanning the nonexistent "Soviet threat" that has spread across NATO countries, would undermine the atmosphere of detente, revive the "cold war" spirit and lead to a new surge in the arms race and to frustration of the already-begun process of strengthening mutual trust. The Western circles, which do not wish to refuse deployment of new American nuclear rocketry in

the territory of Western Europe, do not want to understand this. Therefore, L. I. Brezhnev's words that it is not too late to stop the dangerous development of events have sounded as a warning to the leaders of Western countries against the risk of playing with fire. At the same time, L. I. Brezhnev stated authoritatively that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear arms against those countries which refuse to produce and acquire such arms and do not have them in their territory.

The MPR government and all Mongolian people welcomed the new USSR peace action with warm approval and full support, seeing in it a new constructive contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security of peoples of our planet. Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, said a few days ago: Communists are the working people of Mongolia sincerely welcome the concrete program put forward by comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the field of strengthening universal peace, which is permeated with deep concern for the welfare of mankind, realistic approach to the development of the international situation and state wisdom in examining cardinal issues of world politics.

The Mongolian people and their government resolutely condemn the attempts by the Pentagon and NATO bosses to transform Western Europe into an outpost of nuclear strategy of American militarists which creates a direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

CSO: 4101

ALTANGEREL SPEAKS AT MPR-USSR EXHIBITION OPENING

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Oct (MONTSAME)--Within the framework of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, the days for studying the experience of introducing a complex quality control system by Lvov oblast enterprises in the Soviet Union and the "quality control 79" exhibition have opened here.

In speaking on this occasion in the Soviet House of Science and Culture, B. Altangerel, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, stressed that creative study of the rich experience of the Soviet people is a reliable basis for achieving new successes by the Mongolian working people in building a new society.

P. F. Podik, department chief of the Lvov Oblast Party Committee of the Ukraine, noted in his address that the MPR by holding special days for popularizing the Lvov oblast's experience clearly testifies to the further convergence of our peoples and the strengthening of their bonds of Leninist friendship and cooperation.

Present at the opening of the days and the "quality control 79" exhibition were G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren and D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other officials as well as responsible officials of the Soviet Embassy.

CSO: 4101

POLAND: MONGOLIAN TU OFFICIAL COMPLAINS OF PRC SUBVERSION

Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 19 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Statement by G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian Central Trade Union Council: "We Develop Our Country and International Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] We also promote extensive international activities, which are dictated by the peace policy, common to all socialist countries, of our party and government. Because of our position those activities place a particular stress on peace, security and cooperation in Asia.

Our activities in favor of peace and international cooperation acquire particular significance under conditions where China, our southern neighbor, is demonstrating its aggressive anti-Mongolian and anti-Soviet chauvinism, is conducting subversive propaganda activities and is sending spies and agents into our country. In our international activities we try to objectively and calmly present the nature of Chinese hegemonism.

We maintain close contacts with many Asian trade unions, including those in India, Japan and Sri Lanka. In the past years our trade unions have helped organize many international TU meetings and seminars. At one of them we presented the historical experience of Mongolia as a country that is confidently marching toward the socialist future.

Of course, our relations with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, including the trade union movement of People's Poland, are the closest and most cordial. We try to use their rich experience most extensively in our activities to promote the construction of highly developed, socialist Mongolia. Our visit in Poland also helps strengthen the fraternal friendship among working people.

CSO: 4101

TSEDENBAL SPEAKS AT ZHUKOV MUSEUM CEREMONY

[Editorial Report OW] Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian at 0520 GMT on 20 August carries "full text" of a 2,000-word speech made by Marshal of the MPR 6, Tsedenbal at the 19 August inauguration of the Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov Museum in Ulaanbaatar.

The speech is mostly indistinct but readable portions deal with the role played by Marshal Zhukov in the Halhin Gol battles and a laudatory biography of the Soviet military leader, noting his leadership in the great patriotic war against German fascist aggression.

In his speech Tsedenbal notes that Zhukov's qualities as a military leader were enriched and augmented by war and adds that "G. K. Zhukov personally participated in the development and realization of major strategic plans and operations of the great patriotic war and, on instructions of the supreme general headquarters, often visited the most important [words indistinct]. On instructions of the Central Committee of the (?Communist) Party and the Supreme (?Commander in Chief of the Soviet) Armed Forces I. V. Stalin, he realized the coordination of activities of fronts to conduct major operations to defeat the German fascist troops at Stalin-grad, break through the blockade of Leningrad in [words indistinct], and to organize defensive and offensive operations of Soviet troops in the Kursk battle."

No further processing possible.

CSO: 4101

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY OPENS IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1844 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jul (MONTSAME)--To the sounds of the "internationale," representatives of delegations of pioneers from the socialist countries today raised the flag of international children's holiday of art and sports in the "Nayramdal" ("Friendship") Camp near Ulaanbaatar.

In his greeting to the participants, Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, noted that constant concern for children and youths and creation of all necessary conditions for their studies and rest have been and remain a sacred task of the MPRP, the people's state and the Mongolian people. Mongolia is implementing broad measures in connection with the International Year of the Child. He expressed his confidence that the participation of children from fraternal socialist countries in the "Nayramdal" International Pioneer Camp will strengthen their pioneer friendship with the spirit of international solidarity of our peoples.

Participants in the children's holiday--pioneers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, the CSSR and Mongolia--adopted an appeal to children in the world. It states: We, the pioneers of the socialist countries, are vitally interested in the triumph of peace, friendship and happiness of peoples and can never reconcile ourselves to the fact that millions of children of our age in various parts of the world live in terrible conditions of hunger, poverty, sickness and oppression. The pioneers expressed happiness in connection with the signing of the SALT II Treaty and alarm because of the recent armed aggression by the Chinese leaders against the heroic Vietnamese people.

Present at the opening of the international children's holiday were S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian National Committee for Conducting the International Year of the Child; and other officials.

JALAN-AAJAB ATTENDS ARCHITECTS' MEETING IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1824 GMT 23 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Oct (MONTSAME)--The tasks of Mongolian architects in raising efficiency of capital investments and in further improving the quality of designing national economy projects were discussed here today by leading workers of the country's designing organizations at the first national meeting.

S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the construction and architecture commission of the MPR Council of Ministers, noted in his report delivered at the meeting the wide scope of capital construction resulting from the stepped up rate of development of MPR's national economy and culture. The volume of designing work in the country has increased 10 times during the past few years and the designing organizations of the country now fulfill work valued at tens of millions of tugriks a year, the reporter noted.

Dwelling upon the main tasks, which are at the center of attention of designing organizations, he pointed out the need to creatively apply in practice the main experience of designers from the fraternal socialist countries and, first of all, from the Soviet Union. He stressed the important significance of stepped up introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.

Leading workers of MPR's designing organizations who addressed the meeting stressed the important role of the country's architects in implementing the party policy in the field of capital construction.

S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials were present at the opening of the meeting.

CSO: 4101

MPR PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON LIVESTOCK WINTERING

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0512 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Sep (MONTSAME)--Concrete measures to insure timely preparations for livestock wintering are envisaged in the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers resolution published here.

The resolution points out that it is essential to concentrate everyone's efforts and attention on preparations for livestock wintering, the most important economic campaign of the year, and to expand the creative energy and initiative of the masses in this direction. The resolution envisages completion of final preparations for wintering livestock at state farms and agricultural associations by 15 October.

CSO: 4101

TSEDENBAL ADDRESSES YOUNG LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0610 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today met here with young livestock breeders who hold myrl passes. After warmly and sincerely congratulating the representatives of young livestock breeders on the high government awards with which they were honored today, comrade Y. Tsedenbal noted in his speech:

As a result of the systematic measures pursued by the party and the government, generous aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the persistent labor of our rural working people, livestock breeding--an exceptionally important branch of the country's economy--has been steadily developing. The number of livestock increased by 18 percent in 1978 compared with 1961.

Complex development of the country's national economy sectors and a steady rise in the people's living standards are impossible without insuring a steady growth and intensification of livestock breeding. Y. Tsedenbal said: This clarifies the exceptionally important role of the livestock breeders in insuring a quantitative and qualitative growth of livestock breeding. And this is why the profession of a livestock breeder enjoys general respect among us. This can be proven by the fact that nearly one fourth of all deputies of the MPR People's Great Hural and one third of all MPR heroes of labor in the country are livestock breeders.

The speaker noted: The city of friendship, Darhan; the beautiful city of Erdenet; the gigantic joint Mongolian-Soviet copper and mlybdenum mining and concentrating combine; and many other important national economic, cultural and service facilities have today become a measure of the courage and heroism of our youth and an arena of selfless labor for international detachments of Mongolian and Soviet youths.

During the period of completion of the cooperatives movement, Y. Tsedenbal stressed, more than 30 percent of livestock breeders were illiterate. By the end of 1970, illiteracy among livestock breeders was eliminated, and now more than 60 percent of them have primary and secondary education. This is a complet revolution proven by deeds, he pointed out.

Our party is a conscientious and organized leading detachment of the working class and other strata of our country's working people, the Mongolian leader said. As a leading detachment of the working people, it is guided and its daily activities by the leading scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and relies upon everything that is leading and progressive in public life. Therefore, in implementing the leadership of revolutionary transformation of public life on socialist principles, it sets as the main task in its activities the search for, discovery of and introduction in practice of leading experience in all branches of the economy and culture and in training the working people. At the same time, it is necessary to establish conditions for the display of initiative and exemplary work methods and modes or, in other words, to implement production of leading experience and insure their introduction in practice through tireless activities.

Our foremost task in this field, the speaker pointed out, consists in studying and exposing abilities and talents among various strata of the working masses--who are the motive force of history--and completely mobilizing their energy and creative initiative for the successful solution of tasks in the development of a socialist society. We are proceeding from the instructions of the genius V. I. Lenin, who wrote: "Marxism differs from all other socialist theories by the remarkable combination of complete scientific soberness in the analysis of the objective state of affairs... with the most resolute recognition of the significance of revolutionary energy, revolutionary creativity, revolutionary initiative of the masses and also, of course, individual personalities, groups, organizations, parties..."

In conclusion he expressed a firm confidence that young livestock breeders will welcome with new labor successes for the benefit of our socialist motherland the 40th anniversary of the victory of heroic Soviet and Mongolian troops over the Japanese militarists in the Halhingol River area, and the 20th anniversary of the victory of the cooperative system and the development of virgin lands in the country. He wholeheartedly wished them, the best representatives of young livestock breeders and holders of myriads of passes--and through them, all young livestock breeders in the country--further great successes in implementing the tasks set by the party on steadily increasing livestock, raising productivity and fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan in all its quantitative and qualitative aspects.

CSO: 4101

BRIEFS

MPR HARVEST TARGETS--Ulaanbaatar, 29 Aug--The harvest has begun in Mongolia's major grain growing areas. This year 25.8 million poods of grain will be harvested while the volume of vegetables and potatoes will amount to 90,000 tons. As in previous years Soviet machine operators have arrived in Mongolia to assist with the harvest. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1817 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

MPR SCHOOL ENROLLMENT--Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug--Mongolia's general education schools are completing preparations for the new academic year. The number of schoolchildren in Mongolia in the new academic year will increase 4.2 percent over the past year and nearly 48,000 children will begin school for the first time. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1818 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW]

INTERKOSMOS MEETING IN MPR--Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep--A roundtable debate, in which a Bulgarian delegation headed by Prof Vladimir Sharov, scientific secretary of the National Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for space research and utilization of the MPR, Cuba, and the Polish People's Republic--N. Balgansuren, Reynel Jimenez, and (Jan Krinski)--participated in the discussion. A conference of representatives of national coordinated organs for the "Interkosmos" program was held in Ulaanbaatar a few days ago. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1848 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW]

UNIONISTS TO POLAND--Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep--A Mongolian trade union delegation headed by G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left here today for Warsaw. The trade union delegation will visit the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the Polish Trade Unions Central Council. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW]

MOLOM MEETS HUNGARIAN ENVOY--Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep--T. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee, today received Janos Szerencses, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, at the latter's request and held a friendly talk with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0525 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW]

COAL DEPOSIT--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep--A new coal deposit with a seam reaching 60 meters in thickness has been discovered in Selenge Aymag. The deposit can be worked with open cut methods and has sufficient coal reserves to satisfy the region's needs for many years. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1807 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW]

HARVEST FIGURES--Ulaanbaatar, 27 Sep--A report of the MPR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of harvesting in the country has been published here. By 22 September the country had harvested 49.7 percent of all sown area. Compared with the same period of last year, the farms of the republic have collected 51.7 percent more grain, 74.8 percent more potatoes, 55 percent more vegetables and 76.5 percent more fodder crops. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0512 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW]

GDR ART EXHIBITION--Ulaanbaatar, 5 Oct--An exhibition of works by amateur artists of the GDR opened in Ulaanbaatar today. It is devoted to the GDR's founding anniversary. The opening ceremony was addressed by L. Namhaytseren, MPR Deputy Minister of Culture, and Egon Rommel, GDR Ambassador to the MPR, and attended by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, C. Tumendelger, acting chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee, S. Dambadarja, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials as well as heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1821 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

MPR GEOLOGISTS' ANNIVERSARY--Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct--A conference of foremost workers of the MPR's geological service was held here today to mark the 40th anniversary of the service. In his report at the meeting C. Hurts, MPR minister of geology and mining industry, stressed the invaluable contribution of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the development of geological prospecting work in the MPR. A speech was also made by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, who drew attention to the need for broader introduction of Soviet experience and fuller use of equipment capacities. P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials, took part in the conference. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1821 GMT 8 Oct 79 OW]

GEOLOGICAL SERVICE ANNIVERSARY--A scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of MPR's geological service opened today in Ulaanbaatar. C. Hurts, MPR minister of geology and mining industry, addressed the participants. Present at the opening of the conference were M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gurbadam, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; and other comrades as well as M. V. Chebotarev, representative of the USSR ministry of geology in the MPR. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0515 GMT 29 Sep 79 OW]

Ulaanbaatar, 29 Sep--A scientific conference on "the geological structure and natural distribution of minerals on MPR territory" has ended in Ulaanbaatar. Geologists from fraternal socialist countries participated in it. Broad and multifaceted research in geology has been conducted in Mongolia within the framework of CEMA since 1972. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1855 GMT 29 Sep 79 OW]

DELEGATION TO CEMA MEETING--Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct--An MPR delegation left here for Moscow today by air for the regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee. It is headed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and permanent MPR representative to CEMA. The delegation was seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR state planning commission; E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance; and J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1815 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW]

SRV RECOGNIZES MPR SCHOOLS--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Oct--The Mongolian State University and Ulaanbaatar Agricultural Institute have been presented the SRV order of "Friendship" for their contribution to the training of national cadres for the SRV. The awards were presented by Phung Manh Cung, SRV ambassador to the MPR. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0520 GMT 15 Oct 79 OW]

MPRP GROUP TO PRAGUE--Ulaanbaatar, 16 Oct--A delegation of party workers headed by T. Balhaajab, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, left here today for Prague. The delegation will study party work experiences in accordance with a plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1846 GMT 16 Oct 79 OW]

CSSR AMBASSADOR--Ulaanbaatar, 12 Oct--D. Sodom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today received Z. Verner, CSSR Ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0547 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW]

TV RECEIVING SYSTEMS--Ulaanbaatar, 12 Oct--Mongolian communications workers have started assembling the "Ekran" satellite system for receiving television programs in 20 cities and rural by yearend, rural workers will be able to watch programs broadcast by Soviet central television. The "Ekran" cosmic communications system was given as a gift to the MPR on the occasion of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0545 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW]

AWARD TO NAMSRAY--Ulaanbaatar, 20 Oct--By a decree of the MPR people's great hural presidium D. Namsray, deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP central committee, has been awarded the order of the red labor banner. The high award was conferred on him for his many years of fruitful work in party and state organizations and in connection with his 50th birthday. The MPR people's great hural decree was published in today's UNEN. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 20 Oct 79 OW]

NEW MEDAL--Ulaanbaatar, 19 Oct--The MPR great hural presidium has issued a decree instituting in Mongolia a new medal--"glory to virgin land developers". The 20th anniversary of virgin land development in Mongolia will be observed in the country in the latter part of this month. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW]

NATIONAL DAY CABLE--Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published the text of the reply telegram sent by the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania to comrades Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh, in which they express deep gratitude for the cordial congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the Romanian People's National Day. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1815 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW]

LUBSANRABDAN RECEIVES DELEGATION--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep (MONTSAME)--N. Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Central Control Commission of the SED Central Committee headed by H. Juch, deputy chairman of the commission, which is visiting here in accordance with a plan for cooperation between the MPRP and the SED. The meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by B. Lhamjab, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department and first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Namsray, deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee; and other officials, as well as Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW]

MPRP CC ADOPTS RESOLUTION--Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jul (MONTSAME)--A few days ago the MPRP Central Committee adopted a resolution "on some measures for training nurses and improving their material well-being." In accordance with the resolution, the average monthly salary of nurses in the MPR is being increased 8 to 16 percent. The resolution outlines various measures aimed at improving further training of the nurses, raising their knowledge and skill and enlisting them in socialist competition on a broad scale. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0507 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW]

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